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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/589,812	08/17/2006	Achim Kraus	022862-1103	2427
	7590 12/23/200 ST & FRIEDRICH LL	EXAMINER		
100 E WISCONSIN AVENUE			GRAHAM, GARY K	
Suite 3300 MILWAUKEE, WI 53202			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3727	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			12/23/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
	10/589,812	KRAUS ET AL.					
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit					
	Gary K. Graham	3727					
The MAILING DATE of this communication appeariod for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet with the o	correspondence address					
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REP WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory perio - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statu. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mail earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tird d will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. ED (35 U.S.C. § 133).					
Status							
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on							
,— · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	—. iis action is non-final.						
·	, 						
,—	closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition of Claims							
4)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are pending in the applicatio	4) Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.						
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration.							
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.							
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-17</u> is/are rejected.							
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.							
	8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.						
Application Papers							
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.							
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.							
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).							
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).							
11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.							
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119							
12)⊠ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:							
,— ,— ,—							
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage							
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).							
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)							
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Paper No(s)/Mail Date							
3) ☑ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) 5) ☑ Notice of Informal Patent Application Paper No(s)/Mail Date 20060817, 20070713, 20090130, 20091215. 6) ☑ Other:							

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 1-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Metz (WO publication 03/035440) in view of Masuda (US patent application publication 2002/0083544).

The publication to Metz discloses the invention substantially as is claimed, including a wiper device (10) having a plate shaped base (not numbered but shown on part 16), a drive unit (32,34,36) arranged on said base, wiper bearings (22, 28) arranged on said base and retaining elements (18) arranged on said base.

The publication to Metz discloses all of the above recited subject matter with the exception of at least one predetermined breaking point on the base arranged in a region of the retaining element.

The publication to Masuda discloses a wiper assembly including the provision of predetermined breaking points (17c) defined by an elongated hole (17b) provided in the region of the retaining element (17a) on plate-shaped base (17) of the wiper device (fig.2). Such allows for improved impact absorbing by the wiper assembly.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to provide the wiper device of Metz with predetermined breaking points, defined by a hole, in the region of the retaining element on the base, as clearly suggested by Masuda, to improve impact absorbing by the wiper assembly and thus reduce pedestrian injuries.

With respect to claims 4, 5, 10 and 11, note figures 2 and 3 of Metz wherein it can be seen that a collar-like border is provided on the plate that at least partially surrounds the drive unit (32,34,36) as claimed.

With respect to claims 6 and 12, Metz clearly shows the connection or joint of the base to a support tube (14, see figs. 2,3). While there is no particular reference number for the connection or joint, Metz is considered to disclose the claimed element where this connection occurs.

With respect to claims 7 and 13, any of the shown structure of Metz can be the stress-controlling elements. For example, in figure 7, the finned structures extending from the bearing (28) to the base are stress-controlling elements, at least as far as defined.

With respect to claims 8 and 14, it appears that breaking points provided on the base of Metz to enable the retaining elements to break away will be provided approximately centrally in the base, at least as far as defined.

With respect to claim 17, the provision of a hole in the plate of Metz to establish breaking points is considered to embody a "break-through", at least as far as defined, since it does allow for breaking.

Claims 1-5, 7-11 and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rapp (WO publication 02/22409) in view of Masuda (US patent application publication 2002/0083544).

The publication to Rapp discloses the invention substantially as is claimed, including a wiper device (fig.1) having a plate shaped base (10), a drive unit (12,14 and motor not shown but disclosed) arranged on said base, a wiper bearing (24) arranged on said base and a retaining element (22) arranged on said base.

The publication to Rapp discloses all of the above recited subject matter with the exception of at least one predetermined breaking point on the base arranged in a region of the retaining element.

The publication to Masuda discloses a wiper assembly including the provision of predetermined breaking points (14c, 17c) defined by an elongated hole (14b, 17b) provided in the region of the wiper bearing holding shaft (104) and the region of the retaining element (14a,17a) on plate-shaped base (17) of the wiper device (fig.2). Such allows for improved impact absorbing by the wiper assembly.

It would have been obvious to one of skill in the art to provide the wiper device of Rapp with predetermined breaking points, defined by a hole, in the region of the retaining element or wiper bearing on the base, as clearly suggested by Masuda, to improve impact absorbing by the wiper assembly and thus reduce pedestrian injuries.

With respect to claims 4, 5, 10 and 11, note figures 1, 1a2 of Rapp wherein it can be seen that a collar-like border is provided on the plate that at least partially surrounds the drive unit as claimed.

With respect to claims 6 and 12, Metz clearly shows the connection or joint of the base to a support tube (14, see figs. 2,3). While there is no particular reference number for the connection or joint, Metz is considered to disclose the claimed element where this connection occurs.

With respect to claims 7 and 13, any of the shown structure of Rapp can be the stress-controlling elements. For example, in figures 1, 1a the finned structures extending on the base are stress-controlling elements, at least as far as defined.

With respect to claim 8, it appears that breaking points provided on the base of Rapp to enable the retaining elements to break away will be provided approximately centrally in the base, at least as far as defined.

With respect to claim 17, the provision of a hole in the plate of Rapp to establish breaking points is considered to embody a "break-through", at least as far as defined, since it does allow for breaking.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gary K. Graham whose telephone number is 571-272-1274. The examiner can normally be reached on Tuesday to Friday (7:00-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

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Monica S. Carter can be reached on 571-272-4475. The fax phone number for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

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assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information

system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Gary K Graham/ Primary Examiner, Art Unit 3727

GKG

20 December 2009